

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Interesting Report Made by Mr. Irvine and Others, and a Speech by Gen. Hardin Urging a Consolidation of all the Companies Here.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

At the meeting of the Commercial Club, Friday night, the secretary being absent, the vacancy was filled by Mr. W. S. Palmer. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Irvine, one of the Executive Board, called on one of the committee to report, but upon investigation none but himself were found to be present. The speaking of the importance of this committee being on hand regularly, and while they were all busy men, it did seem that they could spare one night in the week, and encourage and benefit the club by their presence. Mr. Irvine having just returned from Kentucky said of his trip: "I made it a point to try to awaken an interest in our club, while away, and was able to do so to a large extent. I found that those investors in Big Stone Gap have far more faith in the place now than ever before, and that faith is more substantial than was the last February, being founded now on the demonstration that we have got here the material forces with which to make Big Stone Gap a great place. This now realizes that a lot cannot be brought one day and sold the next at an enormous profit. They have come to know that the proper way to build up a city is for the property holders to contribute for the advancement and advertisement of the place, attract the attention of manufacturers and do away with the speculative business. I have found that spirit prevalent throughout Kentucky, and have visited a majority of those interested here. While I was in Kentucky the big sale at Middleborough took place. Middleborough was an everybody's thing. Despite this they all seemed to think that nature had endowed Big Stone Gap with far greater town-making elements than Middleborough."

"I found a feeling there that we are a little hard, struggling through a year of reverse and stagnation, and they give credit for it. I think they are going to show their practical faith in us and our place by handsome contributions to this club. I approached them with the scheme the committee had formulated to raise funds, by assessing all the companies their pro rata, and it was sanctioned by all. I visited the Fayette Land company people, the most of whom are in Lexington and Louisville, also some of the owners in the Jersey-Meyers tract, three-sevenths of which is owned by Kentucky parties, also Gen. Hardin and the South Appalachian Land Company people, and explained our purposes and what we expected of them. They gave me a great deal of encouragement. Many thought that these steps would ultimately lead to a combination of the companies. They expressed their utmost confidence in the whole scheme."

"We will have a meeting of the finance committee in a few days and perfect our plans in regard to the assessment for raising funds, and I think in a very short while we shall have money in our disposal to carry on the work we have so vigorously undertaken."

"I find that there is a great deal of money ready to be invested in Big Stone Gap upon the completion of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This is what has been keeping them back all this time. Many are favorable to building, and will commence as soon as shipping facilities are increased. I talked with some of the Louisville and Nashville people and found that their expectations were as great as ours. They expect a second Birmingham, but as that Big Stone Gap possesses elements far superior to Birmingham. It is with this feeling that they are contributing such a magnificent fund, and expect to equip their line with the very best rolling stock. I came home more thoroughly imbued than ever. We have made a good thing, and all we have to do is to pull together a little longer and our efforts will be crowned with success."

C. E. Sears, of the Reception Committee, reported that the visitors during the past week had been pretty well cared for, there being a number of volunteers on the committee when the Duke and Duchess were with us.

Mr. Shelby, of the Finance Committee, said he had promised at the last meeting to make a definite report this week, but a press of business had rendered it impossible to devote much time to it. We have reasonable hopes, he said, of getting ten or fifteen thousand dollars for club purposes, and just as good as have it on credit in the bank now. It was agreed that the finance committee hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Appalachian Bank.

Mr. Irvine, of the Advertising Committee, reported that envelopes and letter heads had been printed for the club, and also a number of circulars, and he said that they were to be distributed. He said that they were waiting until the finance committee had completed their plans before proceeding to the use of the club, and suggested that the room be kept open certain hours in the day for coming persons.

Judge Duncan, of the Grievance Committee, was called on. After making a few witty remarks on the afternoon question, which had been absorbing the interest of all the listeners for several days, he said: "The greatest grievance I know of is that not enough is being done by the citizens directly interested in the place. It is a fact, as has been said, that Big Stone Gap, with its surroundings, has more natural advantages than other places that are receiving public attention, and it is known that it has superior advantages to any other new town in the South. Yet there is nothing like the advancement being made here that other towns are enjoying. Natural advantages alone can never build up a city. If that were the case York Town today would be a greater city than New York. It has a finer harbor and superior advantages. But there must be a spirit of town building and not of speculation. The spirit that has animated the people here so far has been one of

HOSTILE REDSKINS.

A Lawless Band Committing Nasty Acts of Depredation—The Savages Are Slaughtering Hundreds of Cattle Which Belong to the Government or Settlers and Stores Looted.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

OMAHA, December 3.—A special from Pine Ridge agency says: The Indian police on duty a few hundred yards from the agency buildings dashed into Agent Rogers' office late Saturday night and said that a panic in Camp Friendship was inevitable unless they were given protection. All had received an urgent invitation to join the hostiles and go on the war path with them.

Agents had sent them extra guards, one hundred armed soldiers, but even this did not good. The Indian village continued moving away and Sabbath morning revealed the fact that over two-thirds of the 3,000 who were here at sunset had disappeared.

The hostiles have decided to move their camp into Bad Lands and there await the coming of the troops to capture them. They began moving there yesterday morning and by night all were hidden away in that region which the best scouts describe as being worse than the lava beds in which the Modocs took shelter. These Bad Lands begin at the mouth of Wounded Knee creek, of which so much has been heard of late, and which is the gathering point for all these hostiles, and where the ghost dance started upon the reservation.

They run one hundred and ten miles northeast to southwest and about fifty miles east to west. It is an utterly barren region of precipitous canyons and fantastic and ghastly formations, and few white men are acquainted with the region. Indians, however, knowing it thoroughly. The fact that it is possible for Indians, when once established there as they are now to continue making raids upon settlers adjoining bad lands, to push into the region after this big thieving band of rebels, notwithstanding the fear of chances to be incurred, has brought the information concerning this plan of the latest hostilities, also said that the latter had just slaughtered five hundred head of government cattle and three hundred head belonging to Gov. Mellette, of South Dakota. The scouts saw this beef being hauled in wagons and pack trains to the new camp in the bad lands. Many wagon loads of flour and other provisions that had been stolen from settlers have also been headed toward that region.

General Rogers has just received a telegram from General Ruler, warning him that three hundred warriors (about 1,000 warriors) of the Cheyennes were coming from the Cheyenne agency to join the hostiles near Lead. The sixth cavalry, en route from Alton, Nebraska, to Ft. Meade, has been ordered to stop at Ft. Sill, and another ghost dance fever has broken out.

This was the day set for the appearance of the new Indian Messiah, but so far as can be learned, the red children who have hogged the delusion, have been disappointed.

Charley Turnagain, who keeps store on Porcupine, came in yesterday afternoon and reported that the hostile gang had raided his store and taken nearly one thousand dollars worth of goods. A party of eight scouts under Frank Gaylor, chief government scout, just started out to get further information, and to prevent further depredations expected. Troops are still under orders and will be ready to move on a moment's notice.

THE SITUATION ALARMING.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary of the Interior this morning directed that the Sioux Indians be supplied with increased rations sufficient to conform to the agreement made in 1877. The appropriation for supplies for the Sioux have decreased every year upon the supposition that the Indians were becoming more and more capable of maintaining themselves. During, however, to the partial failure of crops for the last year or two and the consequent loss of the Sioux which is believed to be a measure due to the reduction of rations, the secretary has ordered an increase.

Gen. Miles spent half an hour with the secretary of the Interior this afternoon in discussing the Indian situation. Upon leaving the secretary's office, in answer to inquiries by representatives of the Associated Press, he said that the Sioux continued to be very much excited and that he feared an outbreak. He said he regarded the situation as alarming and that he should hasten back to Chicago to-night. He expressed hope, however, that the military would be able to prevent bloodshed.

HOSTILITIES BEGIN.
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 3.—The following comes from Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, via Rushville, Red Hawk and Gay Belt agency: "The police have just returned from the bad lands. One had his horse shot from under him and both were chased away with bullets. The hostiles said they were prepared for the last great battle in history. All are thirsting for blood."

A CONGRESSMAN ELECT.

Stories Told of an Eccentric Member of the Next House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The next House will not be without its picturesque characters. Lewis Stewart is coming from Illinois. Mr. Stewart is about 55, has a large family, is finely educated, has traveled extensively, and will be the most eccentric member of the Fifty-second Congress.

He does not permit a carpet or a stove in the fine house in which he lives at Aurora, Ill. One of his rules is to allow his boys no spending money. He gives them credit at certain stores and foots the bills. The two younger sons developed great aptitude for fishing and long ago they produced strings of fish which made the old gentleman proud of their success. Not long afterward a bill for \$25 came from a hardware store. It was paid. The old man asked his wife what it meant. She couldn't tell. He investigated and found his boys had bought \$25 worth of "fishing tackle," and had done a trading business for fish with all of the boys in the neighborhood. The bill was framed, and it now hangs in the Stewart parlor, with this comment in the handwriting of the father: "My boys are liars."

The eldest son is married. He and his wife live in the big house with the polished bare floors and the open fireplaces. The son is treated just as his younger brothers are. He acts as business manager and collects rents for his father, but he has no separate account. When he wants money he goes to the patriarch and gets much or little, according to the humor. Not long ago the son got ready to go to Chicago on business for his father. When he asked for an advance on expense account, he was handed \$3.50,

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not enough for railroad tickets. He quietly applied to his mother, and she made up the amount necessary. At another time the old gentleman handed out ten times as much for the same purpose.

There is a little lame boy in the family who is a general pet. Mr. Stewart took the child to Indian lands to be treated at some institute. The little chap became homesick, limped away, got on the cars and begged his passage home. The father ruled that the boy must go back. The mother wanted to go with him. This was forbidden. The boy was put on the train and sent back alone to Indianapolis. A week later the mother was sent to keep him company.

This exceedingly obstinate and bad tempered man can be very kind hearted when he chooses. He has got land enough to make a state six miles wide and 25,000 miles long. His tenants manage to get along very well with him after they learn his ways. A rule of this queer household is that the servants must deliver to the exact message given them. During the late campaign, which elected Mr. Stewart to Congress, a prominent democratic politician called and sent in his name. The servant related with Mr. Stewart, which was, "Tell him to go to hell."

The candidate afterwards explained that he did not recognize the name and mistook the caller for a newspaper man. He has a most uncomprehending aversion to reporters. During the campaign he refused to put up a dollar, saying that the office should seek the man. He even repudiated the assessment for printing the tickets, telling the committee that voters could write his name on their tickets and take it off, just as they pleased. Yet this democratic candidate was elected to Congress over a republican who had 10,000 plurality in 1888.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.
The Various Kinds and Quantity Now in Use.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—The present report of the secretary of the treasury contains several tabulated statements showing as nearly as possible the exact amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation among the people at the several different periods from 1870 to the present time. From these tables it is shown that during the twenty years from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1890, the total increase of circulation was over \$27,000,000, making an average increase per month of \$3,932,236, and an increase per capita of \$4.59, the total circulation per capita in 1870 being \$19.37, and in 1890 \$23.96. During the last ten years the average monthly increase was \$2,966,992, and the increase per capita \$3.59. For the period of nine months, from March 4, 1889, to October 1, 1890, the average increase of circulation among the people was \$96,568,313, making an average monthly increase of \$4,900,558, and an increase per capita of about \$1.50. While for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, the aggregate increase in circulation was \$21,853,193, and the average monthly increase was \$1,150,300, making a total increase of over \$6,000,000 per month. For the period of three months from July 1 to October 1, 1890, the aggregate increase in circulation among the people was \$38,353,329, making an average monthly increase of \$2,278,477. It is stated that this large increase since March 4, 1889, is mainly due to the present policy of keeping the surplus as low as possible by the purchase and redemption of bonds, thereby saving interest and restoring the money to circulation, while the large decrease in circulation for the corresponding period from March 4, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was due to the opposite policy.

MRS. DAVIS' BOOK.

It Will Contain a Mass of New Information About Her Distinguished Husband.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)
Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been a visitor in New York for some time, revising the proof sheets of her "Memoirs" of her late husband. She has been seen but a little in society, although Mr. Joseph Pulitzer and a few others have given some dinners in her honor. Her book, soon to be published, will contain a mass of new information about her husband's personal characteristics and his connection with the Confederate uprising. Mrs. Davis makes no claim to literary finesse, but I am told by those who have seen the manuscript of the book, that she has strung together an extremely entertaining narrative. One of the interesting features of the book will be a chapter on the private life of her husband, which she has received from her husband when he was leading the forces against the Union. It is expected that the book will provoke a great deal of criticism. When her duties in connection with the publication of the book are concluded Mrs. Davis will go to Mexico for the winter with her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis.

KENTUCKY UNIO DEAL.

Report that the Road Has Been Bought by the Standard Oil Company and Will be Pushed to Big Stone Gap at once.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—For several days there has been much talk here that the Kentucky Union Railroad has been bought by the Standard Oil Company and will be rapidly pushed to completion as far as Big Stone Gap. Your correspondent interviewed several of its directors, but they declined to confirm or deny the report. There is no doubt that the deal has been pending, and there is a strong intimation from well posted parties that it has been substantially agreed on.

Tyler Mayor of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Henry S. Tyler was elected Mayor of this city Tuesday by an alleged majority of 2,750. The Tyler crowd had the party organized in their hands and nearly all the outsiders of the election were Tyler men. Outrageous frauds were practiced, and the more respectable elements are disgusted. The fight was between two rings, and as is usual the bigger and more corrupt ring won the day.

Big Money for Ireland.

ONEAK, Dec. 4.—It is estimated that the collections at two Irish meetings in this city Saturday night totalled between \$10,000 and \$20,000, although the local total will not be known for several days yet. O'Connell said that New York gave \$75,000, but that there were not such tremendous obstacles as in Chicago. In reply to the remark that their manifesto would make interesting reading, he said: "Interesting perhaps, but sad. However interesting it may be to newspapers, it is sad, unfortunate work for us."

Assignment at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 2.—The Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company made an assignment today for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities to amount to about \$40,000, with assets of perhaps that amount.

Not Foolhardy.

"Rastus" does the Alligator with his mouth up or down.
"I dunno, boss; I ain't never waited to see."

BIG STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

Six Thousand Men Go Out, Leaving Only Fifteen Hundred in the Mines.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 3.—The largest strike ever known in this State or the South is now on.

At the meeting of the Blocton miners held Saturday a vote was taken after the address of President Aldrich, of the Cahaba Coal & Mining Company, had been concluded, and resulting in 292 deciding against the strike to 169 for it.

The general sentiment seemed to be against striking, but the majority of the miners acted in concert, many quitting work rather than be called scabs.

Some fewer than besides convicts are still at work, but hundreds came in on the Birmingham mineral trains this morning with their grips, ready to leave the country.

Half the force at Brookside, and other mines on the Georgia, Blocton, and a small number at Blue Creek, Blocton and Coalburg, are still at work. The convicts at Coalburg, Pratt mines, Brookside, Connelville and Milldale are working as usual. The prevailing impression is that the suspension is only temporary and that work will be resumed in a week.

About 6,000 men are out altogether. The miners applied for higher wages some time since and were refused. It is charged and generally believed that the strikers are backed with money furnished by the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

PARNELL'S SCHEME.

His Agents Actively at Work on Irish Constituencies.

LOSTON, Dec. 3.—The crowds around the Parliament buildings to-day were unprecedented, crowds of members and others gathering outside the halls in the vicinity of the room where the nationalists were in session, eagerly waiting for some indication of the result of the meeting. Every outermost was besieged by a crowd of curious fellow-members and specially pumped dry of all the information he possessed. The reporters of all the London and provincial papers were on hand, but were obliged to cool their heels in the corridor, except as to the representative of one favored Irish paper. The speaker's voice could be frequently heard outside as the orators warmed up to the attack and defense, and the bursts of applause were plainly audible in the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell seemed to-day to have thrown off his usual mask of unsociality and reserve, even chatting gaily with his supporters, and indulging in the unatoned luxury of a few of his Irish adherents. During the debate those outside plainly heard Mr. Sexton shout angrily in response to a remark of Mr. Parnell: "We are your comrades, not your slaves." It is surmised by those familiar with Mr. Parnell's methods that he has been trying to delay matters as much as possible by keeping his enemies in London while his party agents are working like beavers among the people in Ireland, getting resolutions passed in his favor, and drumming up public sympathy for him in view of the expected pique which is to decide whether or not the people will sustain him against his opponents. If some of his leading antagonists were to take the stump against him at this crisis, his chances of success would be greatly diminished. He controls the machinery of the League, and is just now using it without anyone being on the ground to enter a criticism or objection. Advice from the Irish cities to-day, however, states that the League is sending envoys to America against Parnell's head a marked effect into turning sentiment away from him. Dr. Kennedy, one of Mr. Parnell's supporters, had something to say to-day in defense of his chief. "Whatever may be the merits of the suit in which Mr. Parnell has been implicated," said Dr. Kennedy, "there is no doubt that a section of the English liberals are very glad to get a blow at him because he is a member of the League. He is a man who does not affect his action, and now they are having their revenge. The leaders, outside of Gladstone, are not sorry to see him down, for Parnell is bold and shoulders above them, and that his presence in Parliament belittles their influence. Hence they are glad to see him brought down like Samson by a woman."

FORSAKEN.

The Irish Delegates in America Decide Against Parnell.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Five of the Irish delegates, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and T. D. Gill, have decided to join in the demand of those of their colleagues in Ireland who call on Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish party. Their decision was embodied in a manifesto, which was called to-night to Justin McCarthy as vice-chairman of the Irish parliamentary party. The decision was placed before the members of the Irish members to be held in London to-morrow afternoon. Timothy Harrington is the only one of the delegates to stand by Parnell. The fact of O'Brien and Dillon joining the opposition to Parnell practically settles, according to men competent to judge, the vote of the Irish party to be taken to-morrow afternoon on the question of the Irish leadership. It was only after a series of prolonged and patient conferences, beginning at Cincinnati on Friday and terminating at the Grand Pacific to-night, that the five Irish members of Parliament came to the conclusion that the interests of the Irish cause demand that they range themselves with Gladstone as against Parnell. Harrington said to-night that if the meeting of the parliamentary party to-morrow afternoon threw Parnell out of the Irish party he will refuse to endorse the action. T. D. Sullivan, on the other hand, thinks that Parnell will be told to stand aside, not alone by a majority of the Irish people, but by an overwhelming vote of the Irish people should they be called on to decide the issue.

Buffalo Bill's Mission a Failure.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 3.—Buffalo Bill arrived here tonight on his way to the East. His mission to Standing Rock failed because of a majority of the tribe members, who are by an overwhelming vote of the Irish people should they be called on to decide the issue.

Almost Complete Change in the Directory of the Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—At the annual election of the Richmond Terminal Company, on the 9th of the month, the completion of the directory will be completely changed, five new members coming in. The names of the new directors are Jay Gould, George Gould, Russell Sage, Abram S. Hewitt and R. T. Wilson, the two last named gentlemen coming by Mr. Wilson's special request. The names of the outgoing directors cannot be learned yet.

Killed the Marshal.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 3.—At Gadsden, Ala., yesterday, William Enders, the town marshal, was shot and killed by Jack Ginn, a wealthy citizen, who was drunk and disorderly on the streets and arrested by the marshal, when he drew a pistol and shot the latter dead. He was stricken, but on the way to the jail broke loose from his captors and escaped.

No Cyclopedia.

(New York Sun.)
"I don't want to see nothing." "You ought to." "You can't." "I can't." "I don't know anything."

AN IMPORTANT TEST.

The First Bessemer Steel Plant in the South Will be Put in Operation March 1st.

GREAT INTEREST AROUSED.

JOHNSON CITY, Dec. 4.—Down in Carnegie addition, nearly two miles from the Carnegie iron business center, the stack of the Carnegie Iron Companies furnace points heavenwards and can be seen from the hillsides for many miles around. The eyes of the iron making world are on that same stack. The stack has been completed for some time and the stoves are nearly finished. The boilers are in place and the stock house is in course of construction. English iron masters, Pennsylvania iron barons, and the iron kings of Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and of Alabama, are watching the progress of the Carnegie furnace with the deepest interest. The very day the torch is applied to the first charge marks a revolution in the iron and steel making business in America. How stand that will be we can't relate, not later than March 1st.

It will be the first strictly Bessemer producing furnace to go into blast in all this great area of future steel production, and the first to use Cranberry ore in any considerable quantity. The first run will be examined by thousands of experts, and if success is assured there will be a rush of iron masters to this section, the like of which has never been known. It is left to the Carnegie Iron Company to make the crucial test of Cranberry ore. If they can produce as good quality of Bessemer pig at the rate of 125 tons per day as the Carnegie Iron Company is making in a small way, then blast furnaces will be as numerous in the Watanga valley as they are in the vicinity of Sheffield and Birmingham, England. There is little doubt of the complete success of the undertaking. All parts of the great plant have been constructed of the best materials to be had, put together as only first class artisans can do it. The best quality of Pocahontas fuel will be used in the beginning and with a manager who thoroughly understands working refractory ores and the Cranberry ore is refractory, success is assured.

The Cranberry Iron Company has been running a small furnace on coke fuel for several months and have been able to produce a quality of pig that sells in Pittsburgh at \$28 per ton, all charges paid. No other furnace in the country gets the figures by several tons.

Mr. H. W. Hazgraves, superintendent of the plant, realizing the importance attached for reasons herein stated, is leaving nothing undone that will add to the success of the undertaking, and if the best machinery and the absolutely correct application of all known principles will make this quality Bessemer steel of Cranberry ore and Pocahontas fuel, he will make it.

THE ELECTION BILL.

Republican Senators Decide to Pass It—The Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The republican members of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon to consider the order of business for the session, especially in its relation to the Federal election bill. The caucus was in session for nearly two hours. There was a large attendance and no dissent from the proposition to carry out the program agreed upon before the adjournment of the first session to take up the Federal election bill at the beginning of this session and press it to a vote. The committee on order of business, of which Senator Pratt is chairman, was directed to prepare an order of business, the first measure to be considered to be the Federal election bill. The committee appointed at the last session to cooperate with the republican members of the senate on order of business, in the preparation of a question to provide for calling the previous question was instructed to report some modification of existing rules with this object in view, and it was agreed that if the democrats use obstructive tactics against the Federal election bill a proposition to change the rules will be brought in immediately. The caucus was harmonious throughout.

The action of the caucus does not decide the question of passing the Federal election bill. There were not enough republican senators present to guarantee absolutely that the change of rules will be made.

TO MARRY MRS. O'SHEA.

The Wedding Day Fixed—The Complex Devoted Attachment.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—The Parnell case has given rise to such an amount of unpleasant gossip about other prominent cases that it is reported that several proposed marriages will be hastened thereby, notably that of Lord Harrington and the Duchess of Manchester, whose intimacy has been a matter of notoriety. Mr. Parnell, it is said has already appointed the wedding day about six months hence for himself and Mrs. O'Shea. Those who have met the pair say that they are passionately devoted to each other, and that Mrs. O'Shea's one ambition for years has been to become Mrs. Parnell; that while she deplores the political effect of the exposure, she is more than compensated by the prospect of union to the man of her choice. Mrs. O'Shea is about four years older than Mr. Parnell. It is said that she had evidence amply sufficient to have defeated the suit for divorce, by proving not her own innocence, but her husband's guilt; but that she desired nothing to stand in the way of gaining Parnell for a husband.

RICHMOND TERMINAL.

Almost Complete Change in the Directory of the Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—At the annual election of the Richmond Terminal Company, on the 9th of the month, the completion of the directory will be completely changed, five new members coming in. The names of the new directors are Jay Gould, George Gould, Russell Sage, Abram S. Hewitt and R. T. Wilson, the two last named gentlemen coming by Mr. Wilson's special request. The names of the outgoing directors cannot be learned yet.

Killed the Marshal.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 3.—At Gadsden, Ala., yesterday, William Enders, the town marshal, was shot and killed by Jack Ginn, a wealthy citizen, who was drunk and disorderly on the streets and arrested by the marshal, when he drew a pistol and shot the latter dead. He was stricken, but on the way to the jail broke loose from his captors and escaped.

No Cyclopedia.

(New York Sun.)
"I don't want to see nothing." "You ought to." "You can't." "I can't." "I don't know anything."

Prof. Koch's Cure.

3,000 Foreign Doctors in Berlin Hoping to Learn all About It.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—One of the hospitals in this city has already refused the applications of 400 physicians who have come here to study the Koch method of treatment, on